

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Sacramento
February 1957

Honorable Hugh M. Burns, President Pro Tem of the Senate
and
Honorable Luther H. Lincoln, Speaker of the Assembly

Pursuant to Division 5, Part 1, Chapter 2, Article 1.3 Section 3211 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the Coordinating Council on State Programs for the Blind herewith submits to the Legislature its fifth annual report covering the period from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.

We believe the work of the Council has furthered the principle contained in the statute creating the Council; namely, provide for the coordination of the functions and programs of the various state departments insofar as such functions and programs affect the blind.

We trust this report will be of assistance to the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON STATE
PROGRAMS FOR THE BLIND

Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D., Director
State Department of Public Health

Roy E. Simpson, Director
State Department of Education

George K. Wyman, Director
State Department of Social Welfare

MEMBERSHIP, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

At the beginning of the twelve-month period covered by this report (7/1/55 - 6/30/56), the Council members were:

Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D., Director, State Department of Public Health

Roy E. Simpson, Director, State Department of Education

George K. Wyman, Director, State Department of Social Welfare

The organization and functions of the Council were the same as during previous years, with the Coordinating Committee on State Services for the Blind serving as a working committee reporting to the Council at its regular quarterly meetings.

CURRENT STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF BLINDNESS

Major statistical surveys almost completed by the Project for the Prevention of Blindness in the State Department of Public Health now make possible for the first time reliable estimates of the amount, nature, and distribution of blindness in the total population of California.

There are estimated to be about 24,000 blind adults in California. This is almost two in every 1,000. For those over 65 almost two in every 100 are blind. Blindness among adults is a growing problem as increasing numbers live to an age when the risk becomes greater of developing conditions leading to blindness.

There are estimated to be about 1,300 blind children in California. These are divided more or less equally between infants and children of preschool age, and youngsters of school age.

Blindness among children is no longer due, as was once the case, mainly to communicable diseases. As progress has been made in this field a larger proportion of blindness in children is congenital and is frequently related to heredity, chronic conditions, and medical emergencies such as premature births or prenatal illness of the mother.

In 1954-55 the State spent almost 12-3/4 million dollars for welfare aid payments alone to adult blind recipients. This does not include administrative costs, nor does it take into account lost man-years of employment, the cost of special education, the support of families made indigent by the blindness of the breadwinner, nor other costs of services and programs for the adult blind.

Added to this must be the costs of special education and service programs for blind children. In 1953-54 the State spent over half a million dollars for diagnosis and treatment of eye conditions of children under 21 years--conditions which, if left untreated, would have led to serious loss of vision if not blindness in many instances. From the standpoint of length of time spent blind, the loss of productivity and wages, and the amount of services needed, prevention of blindness among children is particularly vital.

Maintenance of blindness costs a great deal. The challenge of preventing a share of this blindness faces us now.

REVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS

I. Social Welfare Programs for the Blind

A. California has three social welfare programs for the blind. They are:

1. Aid to Needy Blind

In the form of financial assistance paid by the county, state, and federal governments to persons who, because of loss or impairment of sight, are unable to provide themselves with the necessities of life. This program is administered by the county welfare departments and supervised by the State Department of Social Welfare. As of June 1956 some 12,547 persons received direct payment of Aid to Needy Blind and 238 recipients were in public medical institutions and received part of the grant, the balance being paid directly to the institution. The average monthly grant for Aid to Needy Blind in the last quarter of 1955-1956 was \$88.70.

2. Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind Residents

In the form of financial assistance paid by the county and state to persons who, because of loss or impairment of sight, are unable fully to provide themselves with the necessities of life, but who are working on a plan for self-support. This program is also administered by the county welfare departments and supervised by the State Department of Social Welfare. As of June 1956 there were 369 recipients of this type of assistance. The average monthly grant for Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind Residents in the last quarter of 1955-1956 was \$92.96.

3. Eye Care Service

To prevent blindness or restore vision by providing medical treatment or operations. This service is available to applicants for, or recipients of, Aid to Needy Blind or Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind Residents. It may be obtained by persons whose eye condition may be helped by treatment or where further loss of vision may be prevented even though visual impairment may not come within the definition of economic blindness required for the receipt of Aid to the Blind. Such persons, however, must in general meet the requirements of the Aid to the Blind laws with regard to property, income, residence, etc. Eye Care Service is administered directly by the State Department of Social Welfare. For the fiscal year ending June 1956 a total of 266 surgical procedures were completed, of which 252 or almost 95% were cataract operations. On cases closed by the end of the fiscal year, final postoperative reports indicate only five failures out of the 252 surgeries.

B. Decreasing Dependency

It is the responsibility of all concerned with the administration of Aid to the Blind to assist applicants and recipients to decrease or eliminate dependency. The task of translating this mandate into a practical program of action requires many concurrent approaches which are not only designed to help blind persons to decrease dependency but also result in raising the level of administration of Aid to the Blind. Continuous effort has been put forth over the past year to fashion the social welfare programs for the blind into more effective instruments to meet the problems incident to blindness, particularly in the areas of self-support and self-care. These approaches may be briefly summarized as follows:

- a. Specialized Caseloads and Aid to the Blind -- At the close of the fiscal year approximately 91 per cent of the entire statewide caseload was being administered by specialized workers in Aid to the Blind, thus bringing the many advantages of segregated caseloads to this group of recipients and materially strengthening services rendered to them.
- b. Round Table Conferences -- These conferences, participated in by state and county staff members engaged in the administration of Aid to the Blind, continue to afford a source of help to the workers in both areas of government.
- c. A complete recodification of the Aid to the Blind Manual of Policies and Procedures was completed during the fiscal year. The format consists of one section containing all pertinent statutory provisions, another section devoted exclusively to rules promulgated by the State Social Welfare Board governing the administration of Aid to the Blind, and the third section consisting of handbook designed to provide helpful suggestions to the social worker in carrying out legal requirements. One of the features of the new manual was a chapter on decreasing dependency.
- d. Referral to Other State Agencies -- The department continued to make appropriate referrals of applicants and recipients of Aid to the Blind to other state agencies engaged in rendering specific services to blind persons-- Field Service for Adult Blind, the Orientation Center for the Blind, and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

During the fiscal year ending in June, 1956 the Division processed 727 referrals to Field Service for Adult Blind, of which 82 were referred by Field Service to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and 19 to the Orientation Center. The Division referred directly to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation 43 APSB cases.

C. In Conclusion

To fulfill the specific purposes laid down by the Legislature in enacting the social welfare programs for the blind, these programs

must be geared in their day-to-day administration to the provision of security, opportunity, and hope to needy blind men and women in the state. The adequate supervision of the administration of Aid to the Blind by the State Department of Social Welfare involves two basic phases of activity which cannot be entirely separated: First, the continuous supervision of the administration of the programs by the 58 county welfare departments by means of the several methods in use by the State Department of Social Welfare; and second, positive and imaginative effort to assist blind persons to decrease dependency--physical, social, and economic. The department has during the past year placed increased emphasis on both of these activities.

II. Educational Programs for the Blind

A. Home Teaching for Blind Children

Under the direction of the Superintendent, California School for the Blind, services are offered to blind children of preschool age and their parents. Five visiting teachers for blind preschool children are located in Southern California, three of them in Los Angeles, and one each in San Diego and Santa Barbara. At the end of the 1955-56 school year they served a total of 245 blind preschool children located throughout the southern part of our state. (Children in Central and Northern California are served by a private agency, the Variety Club Blind Babies Foundation in San Francisco, working in close cooperation with the Department of Education).

B. Education of Blind Children of School Age

During 1955-56 the number of blind children receiving special elementary and secondary education, including adjustment to living in a sighted world, increased again over the previous year. The resident enrollment at the California School for the Blind was 161 pupils. At the end of the school year, 32 students left the school. Four graduated from high school and twenty were released to their parents to attend public school classes in their home communities.

Of those pupils resident at the State school, fourteen, attending outside public high schools, received intensive tutoring, reading, and guidance services under the supervision of the Director of Advanced Studies.

The number of blind children attending regular public school classes or in special programs increased to 332, in 39 classes established in 19 communities.

C. Reader Service for Blind College Students

The fund for readers for blind college students was used during the 1955-56 college years by 75 students. The total amount of assistance expended for the twelve-month period was \$33,073.03, or an average of \$440.97 per student. Eleven students were attending graduate school.

D. Vocational Rehabilitation of Blind Adults

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, there were a total of 414 legally blind cases in the active rolls who had been found to meet the legal requirements of eligibility and feasibility. During the year 213 cases were added to the load and 220 left the load by closure.

Of the closed cases 103 were persons who had received substantial service and were placed in employment. Forty-seven cases left the load after receiving substantial services but were unemployed due to health conditions, loss of contact, withdrawal from the labor market, etc. Seventy cases left the load before a rehabilitation plan could be initiated for other reasons, including lack of interest, loss of contact, aggravated disability, or secured own employment.

Of the 103 cases placed in employment during the period the median age was 30; 50 per cent of the cases had dependents; 58 per cent had never had substantial employment; 60 per cent were dependent upon public assistance with the remainder dependent upon unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, family or other.

The vending stand program of the California Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation is the largest in the country, with 162 locations at the close of the fiscal year. During the year 19 new stands were opened and 8 stands were closed. The 162 operators grossed in sales slightly over \$3,000,000 which gave them an average net return of \$3,631. The 162 operators employed a total of 62 full and part time blind employees.

The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Division for the Blind, State Department of Social Welfare, Orientation Center for the Blind, and the Field Rehabilitation Services for the Adult Blind. A standard referral form was developed jointly and this has been consistently used during the past year and a half for inter-agency referrals. Recently steps have been taken to extend the use of the referral form to the California School for the Blind for referral of graduates who will need vocational rehabilitation services.

E. Home Teaching and Guidance for Recently Blinded Adults

This program is conceived as providing service in terms of: 1) counseling to help the individual, newly blinded, mobilize his capabilities, and solve his own problems on his own terms, 2) adjustment to family, community, and self in order that development of basic skills of living may proceed, and, 3) orientation, including actual teaching of skills which will give the blind client freedom in daily living and aid him to aim toward self-support.

During 1955-56 the field workers made more than 15,000 home visits to an average of 2,000 blind clients each month, going over 13,000 lessons in Braille, typing, orientation, household arts and crafts. Field workers held 6,000 counseling sessions with the blind client,

his family, or both, cooperating with many other individuals and agencies in order to help the client achieve the goals of better adjustment. Over 800 referrals were made to other agencies for additional help.

Plans were made during this year for establishment of Opportunity Work Centers for the Blind in Visalia and San Bernardino, and for operation of the one existing in San Jose.

F. Intensive Orientation and Pre-vocational Training

The Oakland Orientation Center for the Blind reported that of the blind persons referred during 1955-56, 34 were newly enrolled. Forty completed training, a considerable advance over the numbers trained last year. Of these, 6 are taking further training; 2 are self-employed; while 16 are employed by others (an additional person had employment plans but became ill); 4 are taking their place as housewives; 7 are unemployed; the employment status of 2 is unknown; and 2 died.

G. State Library - Books for the Blind

During the fiscal year 1955-56, there was an increase of approximately 6 per cent in the circulation of Braille and Moon Type books and Talking Book records. A total of 12,132 volumes in Braille and Moon and a total of 76,493 containers of Talking Book records were circulated making a grand total of 87,625 volumes and containers. The circulation of embossed type books is dropping about 1,000 volumes per year and the circulation of Talking Books is continually increasing.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 2,803 active borrowers, a net gain of 166.

The demand of talking book machines for children from 5 to 16 years of age is still growing. There are now 255 children using the government machines and many public school classes have purchased their own machines. Some of the government machines assigned to classrooms are being used by more than one student.

There are 4,450 government Talking Book machines in the homes of blind readers.

THE CHALLENGE OF PREVENTION

Investigation of the practicability of programs for prevention of blindness, currently underway in the State Department of Public Health, recognizes opportunities for applying public health procedures to reduce to some degree the human and economic toll of blindness.

The use of retrolental fibroplasia, the blindness of small prematurely born babies, as an illustration of primary control is apt, for this is certainly the most striking recent example of reducing the human and economic wastage of preventable blindness. Unknown 15 years ago, it accounts in California for the blindness of 80 per cent of the 600 known blind children under the age of seven years. In California, the effects of research, quick dissemination, and prompt application of new knowledge

are already apparent in a dramatic reduction of the number of children blind due to this cause coming to the attention of public agencies.

Development of the Prevention of Blindness Project has reflected the conviction that, as in retrolental fibroplasia, there are other causes of morbidity and mortality of vision which can be identified and subjected to the same kind of concentrated application of public health methods which we now use with a good deal of confidence: investigation of prevalence and incidence, establishment of epidemiologic patterns, demonstration programs of identification, prevention, and control.

The initial study of all reliable sources of data on the blind population has revealed the size and nature of the blindness problem. For example, close to half of the blindness among recipients of blind aid was caused by two conditions, cataract and glaucoma. Restoration of vision through cataract surgery in the Department of Social Welfare program was mentioned earlier as one goal of a sound vision conservation program. A challenge to public health appeared in the fact that glaucoma, a preventable form of blindness, accounted for 14 per cent of the blindness, making it the second leading cause of adult blindness. An authoritative statement makes clear the importance of this cause of adult blindness:

"It is clear that primary glaucoma remains the greatest single source of blindness among all eye diseases in which restoration of visual loss is not possible. Until the problem of etiology and pathogenesis of glaucoma is clarified, the watchword should be early detection and adequate medical supervision with frequent and regular follow-up care if those afflicted are to be prevented from becoming blind and perhaps economically dependent."¹

Mass screening for early case detection, referral for adequate medical supervision, and good follow-up are almost traditional public health procedures for accomplishing disease control. The potential value of such activity can be gauged by the fact that one of the most consistent findings in all the screening projects which have been done is that two per cent of the population over forty years of age has undetected glaucoma.

On this basis there are, presumably, in California, 96,000 persons potentially blind from glaucoma, individuals who have not yet experienced noticeable loss of visual fields, are not yet physically and economically dependent.

The State Health Department demonstration project in blindness prevention is emphasizing glaucoma control because, in summary:

1. It causes a significant amount of disability and this appears to be on the increase, perhaps because more people live to an age when glaucoma threatens their vision.

¹Fitzgerald, J. R. A Study of the Causes of Blindness as Found in the Illinois Blind Assistance Program. Illinois Public Aid Commission, 1948, p. 11.

2. Its incidence begins in the most productive years and its burdensome proportions increase as it attacks older age groups where income is reduced and rehabilitation difficult.
3. It is insidious, progressive, and the results are irreversible so that the period of disability is long, which means economic dependency for many.
4. The etiology is unknown but the diagnosis can be established; test procedures for relatively easy screening for suspects have been worked out; and a treatment is known.
5. There are not enough specialists to reduce, by early detection on a patient-by-patient basis, the toll of adult blindness due to glaucoma; hence mass detection methods favor early case finding.

Viewed in terms of total potential years of blindness, however, and in relation to the social, the emotional, and the economic results of long-term visual incapacity, it is felt that an over-all program in vision conservation must cut across all age groups and all causes. To this end attention is being given in the California program to the possibilities of case finding and follow-up of children's eye conditions, particularly pre-school children in which the number of potentially blinding eye conditions is small but important and the total of less serious but readily correctible defects large.

PLANNING FOR FUTURE NEEDS

In addition to mobilizing our resources to meet the challenge of blindness prevention there is the continuing need to shape our education and welfare programs for the blind to more effectively meet the needs of the blind especially in the areas of self-care and self-support.

It is important to be aware of the impact of a single event on facilities and programs--for example, retrolental fibroplasia again. The peak birth years for this blinding condition were 1951 and 1953. This implies that the years 1957 to 1960 will bring the largest influx of blind children into the educational facilities of our state. Increasing numbers of classes for blind children in public schools and the planned increase in the capacity of the California School for the Blind by about 25 will help take care of the education of these children.

Unless unforeseen factors enter, practically all retrolental fibroplasia children should by 1972 have passed through our elementary and secondary schools and the number of blind children should have receded to a lower level. It is most fortunate that this development can now be foreseen and planned for and that we do not have to face the shocking increase in the number of blind children with which we were confronted in the period 1942 to 1954. An additional problem, however is the unknown but expected impact of this event on our welfare services as these children reach adulthood.

A major consideration in organizing education, rehabilitation, and welfare services to meet the problems incident to blindness is the place of workshops in programs for the blind. This subject has been much discussed during the year. The following letters contain statements of the three official solutions proposed for this problem:

"TO: Hon. John M. Peirce
Director
State Department of Finance
State Capitol
Sacramento 14, California

FROM: Department of Education

Date: January 30, 1956

Subject: Report to Legislative Committees on the California Industries for the Blind.

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Legislative Auditor, I send herewith a summary of the thinking of the Department of Education regarding alternative policies which the Legislature might consider for resolving some of the problems that the subsidized workshops for the blind present.

"Of the seven State programs for the blind which the Department of Education administers, four are aimed primarily at the preparation of blind persons for independent self-support; two are aimed primarily at assisting in the adjustment of blind adults to home and community living; one is the traditional subsidized workshop program to give regular remunerative employment to blind persons who cannot obtain such work in private industry or business. This memorandum focuses attention upon State service under the third category.

"There is wide dissatisfaction with our present workshop program. The blind workers in the shops complain that they do not have the opportunity for continuous full-time work; that the proportion of other physically-handicapped workers is too high; that the cost of salaries for sighted Civil Service employees and the cost of sales through jobbers are so high that the blind workers do not receive a fair share of the gross sales income.

"The distributors of the goods made in the workshops complain that the wholesale prices they have to pay force them out of the competitive market; that when the workshops have orders to fill for the Federal Government their orders are not promptly filled and they lose their customers; that the workshops sell goods to individual blind persons who undercut them in selling to their regular customers.

"The blind house-to-house salesmen complain that the workshops fill the orders for the Federal Government and the large distributors first before supplying them; that the large distributors are constantly encroaching upon their sales territory.

"The private industries which make and sell articles similar to those made by the workshops for the blind occasionally complain that it is unfair that they must compete in the open market with workshops which are very substantially subsidized by the state.

"The consumers who buy the individual articles made by the workshops complain that the telephone sales methods used by the distributors are an imposition and a nuisance; that the salesmen by using the appeal to help the blind pressure them into buying articles at prices substantially higher than they would otherwise pay; that not infrequently within a period of a few months they are visited by two or more different salesmen with the same blind-made products.

"Tax-paying citizens and their representatives are not satisfied that the number of blind persons served by the workshops, and the benefits which they derive, warrant the capital outlay and yearly operational cost of this program.

"It may be noted that of the thirteen criticisms listed above, ten are connected with the selling of blind-made goods through distributing agents or through individual blind salesmen. During the last eight years, the volume of such sales has been substantially increased in order to keep the blind workers at work during periods when Federal Government orders fell off. Yet, in view of the drawbacks which are inevitably connected with attempting to sell the workshop products on the open market, it is possible that this policy should be reconsidered. A return to primary emphasis upon production for use by the Federal Government and by the State-supported institutions would probably increase the workers' share of the income, stop the practice of exploiting the sympathy of housewives, and reduce the capital outlay and operating cost for these workshops.

"On the other hand, such a policy would require the retraining of a considerable number of the blind workers to fit them for production of the limited assortment of articles which government agencies will purchase from the workshops. Such a policy would wipe out the livelihood of the jobbers, distributors, and blind salesmen, many of whom have for years been occupied exclusively in the sale of products obtained from our workshops. Nor should it be forgotten that such a policy would bring back for the workers the spector of layoffs when there are no government orders to be filled.

"In the event that it is decided to cease selling workshop products for retail distribution through jobbers and house-to-house salesmen, there are two ways through which irregularity of work opportunity may be reduced: The first way is through direct sales to state, county, city, and public school district agencies. Such sales have been gradually increasing since 1951 to the point of yielding substantial returns, and can be still further developed. The second way is through securing sub-assembly, sorting, packaging and other contracts with private industrial or business firms. It is our belief that the small return which is being obtained now from such arrangements could be quite substantially increased by a suitable approach to those who control large manufacturing plans in California.

"At its last session the Legislature authorized the establishment of Opportunity Centers for the Blind. These are to be operated jointly by the State and local sponsoring organizations to meet the needs of blind adults who desire to supplement their State aid by part-time occupation in making simple handicraft articles which can be sold in

the local community. Such centers should be a possible part-time occupational outlet for some of the blind persons now employed in the workshops.

"It is our hope that in the future through the combined services of the Home Teachers for Preschool Blind Children, the California School for Blind, the Orientation Center for the Blind, and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, an increasing fraction of our blind population will be educated and trained for independence and self-support.

"However, we are of the opinion that there is now, and will continue to be, need for sheltered workshop opportunities for a considerable number of blind men and women who want to work regularly every day but who cannot be fitted into private industry or independent business, or into the Opportunity Center program.

"If the Legislature decides either to do away with the subsidized workshops for the blind, as recommended in the report of its Advisory Committee, or to direct that major modifications be made in this program, it will be a hardship to the persons directly involved."

"Mr. John H. Peirce, Director
State Department of Finance
Room 5100, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Sacramento, California
January 26, 1956

"California Industries for the Blind

"As you know, the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee have requested the State Departments of Education, Finance, and Social Welfare to give consideration to recommendations concerning the three State Workshops for the blind, grouped under the name of California Industries for the Blind. Representatives of the three State Departments met on January 16 and it was agreed that the Departments of Education and Social Welfare would send you letters containing our suggestions.

"It seems to us that the Legislature should be provided with at least three alternative proposals insofar as California Industries for the Blind are concerned, which may be enumerated as:

"First, continue California Industries for the Blind as at present. It should be pointed out that this proposal has the advantage of providing some work to a maximum number of blind workers, possibly 250 or 300. On the other hand, some of the major problems are: inadequate wages and insufficient work to enable most of the workers to achieve full self-support, even under sheltered workshop conditions; a continuation of the many vexing problems surrounding the operation of private sales-promotion agencies with the certainty of a rapidly

diminishing volume of sales through this outlet; and the continuation of a relatively high overhead to be met from the support budget.

"Second, adopt in essence the Report of the Citizens Committee to the Legislature on California Industries for the Blind. If this proposal were followed, the California Industries for the Blind would be closed out. This could, it seems to us, only be done on a gradual basis so that (1) as many of the blind workers presently employed as possible could be placed in private industry, perhaps with some sort of subsidy to the employer for a limited period; and (2) as many blind persons as possible could be absorbed into an 'Opportunity Center' wherein they could earn some income. This would mean that California Industries for the Blind could not be discontinued before the establishment of 'Opportunity Centers' in Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego. Perhaps not more than ten per cent of the present employees of California Industries for the Blind could be absorbed into private industry, even with a generous subsidy to cover the trial period. 'Opportunity Centers' should be established which would absorb as large a number of the remaining ninety per cent as possible.

"Third, reorganize California Industries for the Blind into efficient production centers. It seems to us that this would in turn involve two basic changes, at least: rigidly limit the number of workers who would be employed by retaining only the most highly-skilled producers; and limit the types of operations to be carried on to those items which could be sold to the Federal Government, those which could be sold to the State, and those which were covered by contracts with private industry for services on sub-assembly jobs. Under this proposal, most of the limited number of workers could probably achieve full self-support within a reasonable time. Many of the problems surrounding the operation of private sales-promotion agencies would be eliminated. Some reduction could be effected in the present high overhead which comes out of the support budget. On the other hand, a large percentage of the present workers in these centers would be without employment unless they could be absorbed into 'Opportunity Centers' which might be established in Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

"We fully realize that there are many problems involved in any overall policy which may be adopted by the Legislature. We have only attempted here to outline briefly the salient points involved in three possible alternate solutions. From the point of view of the welfare of blind workers, we feel that the third alternative proposal is best, provided that 'Opportunity Centers' could be established to absorb those workers who were not retained in California Industries for the Blind.

"We hope your department will find this material of some help in preparing your report to the Legislature.

/s/ George K. Wyman

George K. Wyman
Director"